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SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDE,

AND THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 16th to the 24th of February, 1868.

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THE *Sholator*, of the 21st of January, noticing the arrival of the ex-Nawab of Tonk at Agra and Cawnpore, and his departure by the night train, offers some remarks upon the crime, and the causes which led to the punishment of the Nawab. The writer says that it grieves him to hear of the case; but that his grief is not, because a great Chief, and a well-wisher to the Government, by whose bounty thousands are fed, should be so ruined; but because the crime, even if it should be proved, does not merit such severe punishment. The writer continues:—"It is not known what the grounds were, upon which the Wazier Sultanut of Hind of Hindoostan has done this; we know, that not only according to our views, but to all those who compare the crime and its punishment, there can be no approval of such a severe punishment for the alleged crime; for it is only this far proved, that in the murder of the Lava Thakoor, it was only suspected that the *sepahees* (soldiers) who were with the *Hakeem* Surwar Shah were mixed up with the Nawab; and on this alone punishment of various kinds has been dealt out. One is the confiscation of the Pergunnah Lava; secondly, the heirs of this Thakoor are maintained out of this Pergunnah; thirdly, the Nawab has been deprived of his *reasut* (estate); fourthly, the salute has been reduced from seventeen to eleven guns; fifthly, the Nawab Sahib has been sentenced to transportation; sixthly, the



Nawab has been ordered to remain under surveillance at Benares. Our readers seek this justice,—that as even the suspicion of conspiracy has not been properly proved, it is not in accordance with justice to award punishment ; but even supposing it had been proved that he had actually killed the man, still such orders should not have been given. Look at the Chief of Ulwur, the murder of Meah Jan was attributed to him ; the body was taken up in pieces from the fort ditch ; and before the Maharajah's face, the murder by the Thakoors was proved, and in it there was no doubt about the Maharajah's complicity (or conspiring) ; but in this instance, they being concerned in this conspiracy, there was no confiscation of property, no transportation of the Chief ; and nothing, save a scolding and an angry letter from the Governor-General, was done to him. We are surprised, that in a case where complicity in murder is proved, no punishment is awarded ; but where only complicity of murder existed, and could not be proved, such severe punishment was inflicted. In the State of Joudhpore, the Thakoors hold up their heads, and some were murdered upon a hint from the Chief ; but no enquiry even was made into this. What, then, is the reason why such heavy punishment is inflicted, upon the mere suspicion of conspiracy ; yes, if even in the treaty it had been stipulated that the State would be forfeited under such circumstances, it would not have so much signified. If this crime was worthy of correction, then in the first instance only angry glances would have been sufficient ; and if punishment was to have been given for nothing, the attachment of Lava would have been enough. The reduction of six guns in the salute (which has been ordered) which was allowed to the Nawab Wuzeer-ood-dowla for his good services in the rebellion, should only have been carried out if this family had shown rebellion against the Government. The wonder is, that after increasing the number of guns in acknowledgment of the loyalty of the late Nawab, how the Indian Government resolved upon reducing it ; still greater is the wonder, that though the ex-Nawab has been charged with the crime, the punishment falls upon his heir-apparent ; inasmuch as that he would



have been entitled to the full salute when he ascended the *guddee* (throne); yes, if the ex-Nawab had remained as a *Rea-hees*, and this reduction had been made; then the punishment would have been felt by him. From the commencement of British rule, no one has ever heard of punishing a father, not proved guilty, by visiting the son with punishment; and we feel sure that the sense of justice of the Parliament *hakims*, when they hear the real state of the case, will prompt them to consider it ill-placed, and restore the Nawab to his estate."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukbar*, of the 22nd of January, the *Naya Rajisthan*, of the 17th, the *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 22nd, the *Allygurh Scientific Society's Journal*, of the 24th, and the *Malwa Ukbar*, of the 15th, do not contain anything that calls for special notice. The latter paper mentions the report to the effect that Oude will, during the present year, be attached to the "Agra Presidency." Upon which the Editor remarks, that Oude ought certainly to be made a "Regulation Province;" but that it ought not to be attached to the Agra boundary as a tail, as the result will not not be an improvement to it.

The *Adebe Hind*, of the 24th of January, after extracts from English papers, re-publishes an article on Female Education, extracted from the *Allygurh Institute*, (*Scientific Society's Journal*) a translation of which article having already appeared in the said journal, does not call for special notice here, further than to mention (but whether it is the opinion of the *Allygurh Institute's* Editor, or that of the *Adebe Hind* does not appear quite clear) that it is not considered advisable for Government to interfere in the matter of Native Female Education.

The *Oordoo Dehli Gazette*, of the 25th of January, does not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The *Punjabee Ukbar*, of the 24th of January, after extracts from various sources, quotes a Calcutta correspondent, to the effect that the *Huzrut Shahzadah* Ghulam Mahomed Sahib, son of Tippoo Sultan, distributes annually a large quantity of *put-toos*, *numdas*, and blankets, to the poor and needy. The writer says, that this year he, the *Shahzadah*, went to the *musjid*; and



when thousands of lame and distressed persons were collected, distributed to each a blanket, and eight annas in money. From the morning, until 4 P. M., the number of poor thus supplied is said to have been twenty thousand; and "although the *Shahzada* is an old man, he does not hesitate to trouble himself by doing good works."

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 24th of January, publishes Cabul intelligence in the form of a diary, much of which appears to be mere repetition; it refers chiefly to the imprisonment and punishment of Sirdars, Chiefs, &c. Meer Akhoor Muddud Khan, who had just been released from prison, had, with his two sons, decamped; and the Ameer of Cabul ordered them to be captured. Sirdar Shurreef Khan had been interceding for Hajee Mahomed, but his intercession was useless; as the Ameer replied, that until his brother returned to Cabul, he would not let him go. On the 5th January, the *Shahzada* Oozree and Meer Ateek-oolla Khan petitioned the Ameer for their pensions. The Ameer asked where they had been for so long a time; they replied that they had been abroad. The Ameer ordered the *Shahzada* to be turned out of the city, and Ateek-oolla to be sent to jail." On the 6th of January, the Ameer received a letter from Sirdar Abdul Rhyman Khan, to the effect that the son of Dara Rhyman had been to him, and informed him that Shere Ali had gone to Herat with 3,000 men. On the 7th, Sheregool Khan and his son were sent to jail, and on the same day, news arrived to the effect that Sirdar Azeez Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabul, had left Candahar for Cabul. The gold mohurs which Syud Jan, merchant, sent, had been *looted* (stolen) by Shere Ali Khan, on the road. Atteek-oolla Khan fled on the 7th, and the guards over him are in custody. On the 8th, a *Kassid* gave news that 3,000 men had arrived from Turkistan, and were at Tuktabool; Shere Ali Khan was preparing for battle. This day, the Ameer has confiscated the whole of Walli Mahomed Khan's property; and after causing the plunder of his house, and that of Nowroze Ali Khan, had the property sent to Bala Hissar. The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been settled as the ransom of Hajee Mahomed. The Ameer is hard upon the *Reahes*. The writer men-



tions that the *kafila* to Turkistan was delayed in consequence of heavy snow ; that there were many rumours concerning a fight, which was reported to have taken place between Shere Ali Khan, and Abdul Rhyman Khan ; the troops of the former are said to have fled. Utta Mahomed Khan, the English *Vakeel*, is mentioned as having arrived at Cabul. The Ameer is said to have asked the aid of the English on account of the Russians, who " contrary to the terms of their treaty, are advancing, and assisting Shere Ali Khan."

The *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 12th of January, opens with news of the " Gwalior Camp," and an account of the customary Durbar. Under the heading " Bokhara," it is said that the *Shah*, having collected sixty thousand men, had twice fought against the Russians, and been defeated on both occasions. The Russian Army is said to be three miles from Bokhara, and the *Shah* had it in contemplation to fight them again.

The following appears under the heading " Tonk." " On the 1st of August, the *Reahees* Lava, who pays revenue and is uncle of Tonk, has, through deception, been killed, with fourteen men. Enquiry proves the crime to have been the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Nawab. Enough ;—the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council proposes to punish the Nawab by deposing him from the *guddee* ; and to mark his displeasure at the perpetration of the crime, the Governor-General has ordered that the salute of seventeen guns due to the Chief of the Tonk State, be henceforth reduced to eleven only. The Governor-General has further had this proclaimed throughout the Rajpootana States.

The *Tutboodnee Puttur*, of the 15th of January, does not require particular notice.

The *Mujmool Bharain*, of the 23rd of January, publishes the following-headed " Ail Pail" (ایل پیل):—" From the *Oude Ukbar*, we learn that *Tailkow Sursut*, who was a very great banker, died, without leaving any children, at midnight of the 18th November. This person's slave-house was so extensive, that on the 29th of each month a lakh of rupees was regularly collected, and lodged in his treasury. There are eighteen



wives, each one separate; their wealth will be distributed in their *ghulam khana* (slave-house), and the slaves will be set free; and no one can claim it.

The *Mofeed-ool Anam*, of the 23rd of January, and the *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 25th, do not contain anything that demands special notice.

The *Suhaile Punjab*, of the 22nd of January, publishes the letter of a "Friend at Umritsur" to the effect that "on the night of the 11th of January, the census of the city was taken. The lamps were lighted throughout the city, and each lane was illuminated. On that same night, a telegram arrived from Lahore, and at that moment a *sowar* (horseman) came to the Deputy Commissioner. Then all the *Sahib logue* (Europeans) were going the rounds of the city; the *sowar* gave a piece of paper to the Deputy Commissioner, who gave it out that the *Vakeel* of Yarkund would arrive by the morning train; to meet which he himself would be present at the Railway Station, and he hoped that some gentlemen and the Tehseeldar, would also be present. This was accordingly done, and the *Vakeel* was received with favor.

The *Khairkhwah Punjab*, of the 24th of January, opens with a religious discussion; after which, the case of the Nawab of Tonk is again referred to. The Editor grieves much on the part of the Nawab, that there must be a decline for even perfection. "But," he adds, "what fault is it of the Government? There is a saying, that if one's coin is deceptive, what can they do who know its worth? Had the Nawab reflected on the consequences, why would he have so acted? The readers of the *Julwatoor* will recollect that in our issue of the 16th October, we treated of this subject; and gave our opinion, and in some measure, advice upon it. The Governor-General has probably looked into what we then wrote; and now let the Nawab give thanks that his house has been spared him, so far that the youthful *Reahees* has been protected and favored. It is to be hoped that other Chiefs will see this, and open their eyes before they commit themselves in this way; for God has created the *Hakim* to deal out justice."



The *Rahnemai Punjab*, of the 24th of January, publishes the following from Umritsur. "In *Mousah* Rai Brijo Tehseel Thurn Tharun, the evil custom of murdering female offspring has long prevailed, notwithstanding that this is prohibited by Government; the evil habits of the people can in no way be mended. For the purpose of preventing this crime, a sergeant was placed, for the purpose of watching, and saving the children as soon as they were born. The inhabitants of the place call this sergeant, *kooree mar*; and they are so full of crime and deceit, that when a female child is born, the mother and child are both sent away to their grand-parents, with an order that they can only return when the child is disposed of; otherwise the mother is to remain in her father's and mother's house. The new Tehseeldar is much praised for his work, and it is hoped that he will be able to put a stop to all this."

The *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 21st of January, mentions that in consequence of want of space in the last issue of the paper, the following could not be inserted. "If the Russians had come by the direct road, they would have advanced thousands of miles, and lakhs of human beings would have been destroyed. These people travel with such excellent arrangements as only the hill-people can know; and the hill-people have of late so mingled themselves with the Russians, that the like has not been known before; their tax too has been pardoned; and whatever they cultivate, the Russians are ready to purchase from them. Lakhs of money have they profited in this way, and that is why these people keep on friendly terms with them. The Russians, too, are much pleased with them, and whenever they have found the zemindars (landholders) honest and honourable, they have not failed to present *khilluts* and wealth abundantly.

The *Ukbar Unjumun*, of the 25th of January, the *Ukbar Alum*, of the 23rd, the *Rohilcund Ukbar*, of the 25th, the *Ukmil-ool Ukbar*, of the 29th, the *Sadik-ool Ukbar*, of the 25th, the *Sholatoor*, of the 28th, and the *Malwa Ukbar*, of the 22nd, do not contain anything calling for particular notice.



The *Oude Ukbar*, of the 28th of January, publishes the following under the heading "Gwalior." "The Government has informed the Chaplain of Morar, that if he goes every fourteen days to the Gwalior Fort, he will get as travelling allowance, Rs. 50. It is probable that the *Padre Sahib* will accept this, because the trouble is a blessing."

The *Julwatoor*, of the 29th of January, does not contain anything requiring especial notice.

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 29th of January, after extracts, &c., publishes the following:—"It is stated that the Nawab Mahomed Ibrahim Khan has, in accordance with the orders of Government, been placed on the *guddee*, (throne) and all have presented *nuzzurs* to him on this occasion; God prosper him."

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 1st of February, mentions, on the authority of a correspondent at Lahore, that the Maharajah of Cashmere has sent home some valuable shawls of a novel description, as presents to the Queen of England.

The *Zea-ool Ukbar*, of the 1st of February, quotes the *Julwatoor*, as follows:—"Under the heading "A new warrant from the Russian general to the *Shah* Bokhara:"—Eh, Ameer Bokhara! is it becoming in you to remain at Bokhara alone? This is forbidden, and I am helpless; as the command is from the King, and not from me. If you do not act up to the order, (prohibition) it will be bad for you, as you will have to be confined in the fort at Orengburg. Six months this warning has been given to you; you have not heeded it; and now, what should have been avoided has happened, and by your going about, the *ryot* has been ruined. Although nothing has passed by word of mouth from you, calculated to impute crime to you, still there is suspicion in the hearts of the people; and if any quarrels or disturbances take place anywhere, a thousand suspicions fall on you; and sometimes I think in my heart that they are not groundless; but you know the Russian king, and from the year 1856, his suspicion cannot be removed. Enough,—the request is that you remain quiet at Bokhara; that nobody goes to you, and that you go nowhere; if these terms are not complied with, some other arrangements will be made. I, too, am



dependent upon a person whose equal is not to be found in the world. Seeing this, the Shah grew very angry ; his eyes filled with tears, and those who were present wept also. The Shah exclaimed that there was no peace for him anywhere, and that it would be better for him to be taken to the fort of Orengburg.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1868.	1868.
1	<i>Sholatore,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	Jany. 21st	Jany. 24th
2	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 22nd	" 24th
3	<i>Naya Rajisthan,</i> ...	Jeypore, ...	" 17th	" 25th
4	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 22nd	" 25th
5	<i>Scientific Society's Journal,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	" 24th	" 25th
6	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 15th	" 26th
7	<i>Adeba Hind,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 24th	" 26th
8	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 25th	" 26th
9	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 24th	" 26th
10	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 24th	" 26th
11	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 12th	" 27th
12	<i>Tutboodnee Puthur,</i> ...	Bareilly, ...	" 15th	" 27th
13	<i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
14	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
15	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 25th	" 28th
16	<i>Suhaile Punjab,</i> ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	" 22nd	" 28th
17	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla, ...	" 24th	" 28th
18	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...	Sealkote, ...	" 24th	" 29th
19	<i>Nasseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 21st	" 29th
20	<i>Ukbar Unjumun,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 25th	" 30th
21	<i>Ukbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	" 30th
22	<i>Rohilkund Ukbar,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	" 25th	" 30th
23	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 29th	" 31st
24	<i>Sadik-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Bhawulpore, ...	" 25th	" 31st
25	<i>Sholator,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 28th	" 31st
26	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 22nd	Feby. 1st
27	<i>Oude Ukbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 28th	" 1st
28	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 29th	" 1st
29	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 29th	" 1st
30	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	Feby. 1st	" 1st
31	<i>Zea-ool Ukbar,</i> ...	Dehli, ...	" 1st	" 1st
			1867.	
32	<i>Oude Ukbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Decr. 24th	Jany. 31st

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Translator of Selections from Vernacular

Newspapers, Upper India.

DELHI:

The 24th February, 1868. }



GEORGE WAGNER

10. The above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK